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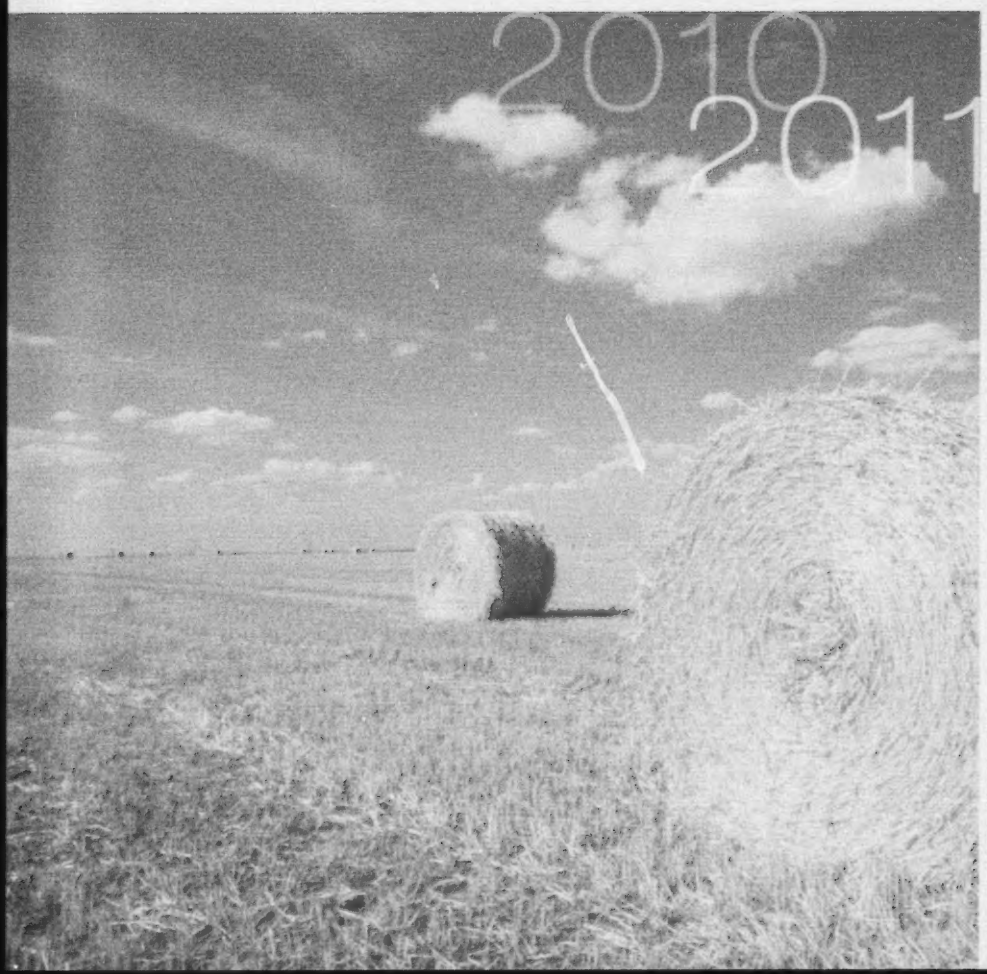
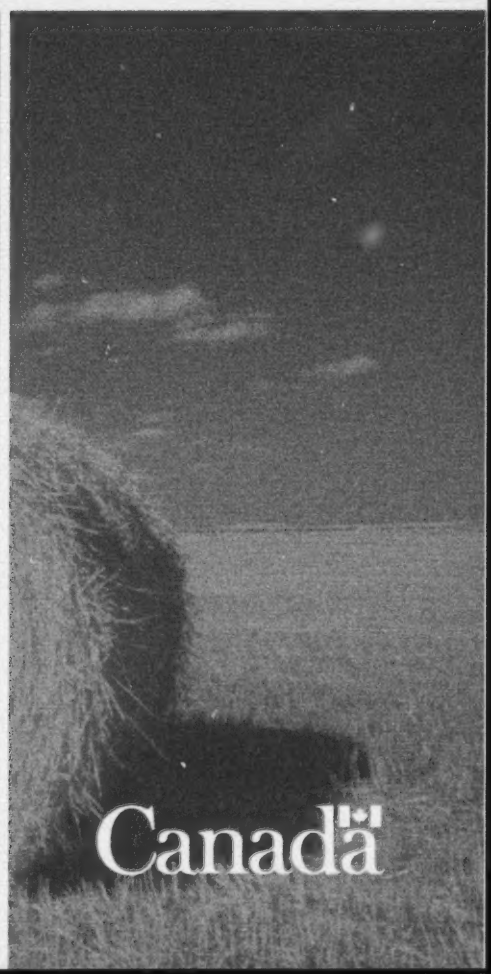
Pest Management Regulatory Agency

Annual Report 2010–2011





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Message from the Executive Director

I am pleased to present Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) Annual Report for 2010–2011, which details our accomplishments and activities over the past fiscal year.

In 2010–2011, considerable focus was put on finding better ways of carrying out the work of the PMRA. This led to a significant improvement in meeting our performance targets for the review of new pesticides. Collaboration with international partners contributed to this effort. International sharing of review information is enabling Canada to benefit from standardized global approaches to risk-assessment processes.

The re-evaluation of pesticides that were registered prior to 1995 is approaching completion. The PMRA has announced a schedule that begins the review of pesticides on a 15-year cycle, and a new re-evaluation approach was finalized.

We led development of an innovative Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) regulatory test guideline, an extended 1-generation reproductive test, which is among the largest recent transformations of regulatory toxicology. Work with the OECD on a statistically-based method for calculating maximum residue limits (MRLs) was completed. In Canada, an interactive Buffer Zone Calculator was made available to the public in 2010–2011, which will allow pesticide applicators to calculate the outer limits of pesticide application and protect the surrounding environment.

The PMRA implemented new regulations that respond to market needs by encouraging the registration of new, innovative pesticides and facilitating the timely entry of competitively priced generic pesticides. Funding under the Food and Consumer Safety Action Plan enabled us to deliver programs and projects, including consultations with manufacturers and formulators regarding pesticide manufacturing quality control and assurance.

The PMRA continues to meet its commitments to growers, stakeholders and the Canadian public, seeking ways to be timely and efficient in its practices, while upholding the rigorous health and environmental protection standards upon which our work is built.

Richard Aucoin, Ph.D.
Executive Director
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada

Vision, Mission and About the PMRA

Vision

Continually promoting the highest standards for the protection of health and the environment, based on modern science, Health Canada has been an international force in the regulation of pesticides resulting in public confidence and improved access to safer and innovative pesticides for Canadians. The PMRA has invested in its workforce, workplace and partnerships to support one of the best pesticide regulatory systems in the world.

Mission

Protecting the health and the environment of Canadians and supporting Canadian competitiveness by regulating pesticides and their use in an effective and transparent manner.

About the PMRA

The PMRA is a branch of Health Canada and is responsible for regulating Canadian pest control products under the federal authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*. Our mandate is to prevent unacceptable risks to people and the environment from the use of these products. We also encourage the development and application of sustainable pest-management strategies and facilitate access to lower-risk pest control products. We use modern scientific-assessment techniques to assess human and environmental health risks when evaluating and re-evaluating pest control products. The PMRA endeavours to address public and stakeholder concerns, as well as to develop mechanisms to give Canadian users access to new innovative products.

Core Regulatory Activities: Protecting Canada, Protecting Canadians

Before a pesticide can be sold in Canada, pesticide registrants are required to provide the PMRA with large volumes of data to show that their product does not pose unacceptable risks to health and the environment and that the product has value. These data are rigorously reviewed by PMRA scientists before the product is accepted for registration in Canada. Developing a pesticide for use in the global marketplace can take several years and can cost manufacturers millions of dollars.

The PMRA's science-based risk assessment includes the following:

- a health assessment that considers the potential for a pesticide to cause adverse health effects such as cancer, birth defects and endocrine disruption;
- an examination of all sources and routes (oral, dermal, inhalation) of potential exposure to a given pesticide, including exposure through diet, from drinking water and from contact with treated areas like lawns and gardens;
- an estimation of the amount of pesticides that people, including children, may come in contact with, both during and after a pesticide application;
- a human health risk-assessment that determines the toxicity in relation to the amount of exposure in all potentially exposed special populations, including children;
- an environmental risk-assessment that considers risks to plants, birds, mammals, aquatic organisms as well as fate in the environment; and
- a value assessment that considers the contribution of the product to pest management, as well as its health, safety and environmental benefits, and social and economic impact.

Science is continually evolving, and pesticide regulation is becoming an increasingly global activity. The PMRA responds to these changes by changing scientific evaluation methods to meet the most modern standards, adapting regulations and registration processes to accommodate new pest management approaches, and playing a leading role in the development and execution of international regulatory cooperation.

Evaluation of New Pest Control Products

Before a pesticide can be sold in Canada, pesticide registrants are required to provide the PMRA with extensive data to show that their product does not pose unacceptable risks to health and the environment and that the product has value. These data are rigorously reviewed by PMRA scientists before the product is accepted for registration in Canada. Developing a pesticide for use in the global marketplace can take several years and a significant investment on the part of manufacturers.

New Active Ingredients Registered in 2010–2011

In 2010–2011, **30 new active ingredients** were registered for use in Canada. Of these, 22 were biopesticides and eight were conventional pesticides. Active ingredients are used in the formulation of pesticides; typically, the registration of a new active ingredient allows the registration of multiple pest control products. Of the 30 new active ingredients, 14 are for agricultural use.

As of 31 March 2011, 16 new active ingredients were under joint review evaluation (including 8 conventional chemicals under Global Joint Review). In addition, there were 7 new proposals for the global joint review of new conventional chemical active ingredients pending applications for registration from industry.

Pesticide Risk Reduction Activities

The PMRA supports pesticide risk reduction through a variety of internal, national and international activities.

Collaborative work between the PMRA and the Pest Management Centre of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada focuses on working with agricultural stakeholders to develop and implement pesticide risk-reduction strategies—including transition strategies. The goals are to identify and adopt best management practices and support the registration and adoption of reduced-risk products. Regulatory support under this partnership resulted in registration of 4 pest-crop-product priority uses, and 12 additional pest-crop-product priority use submissions under the risk reduction strategies for blueberry and potato in 2010–2011.

For more information on transition strategies, please consult the section Evaluation of Older Products in this report.

Bedbugs have recently made a dramatic re-emergence in urban areas in Canada and in other countries due to increased international travel and, in some cases, resistance to existing pesticides. The phase-out of some older insecticides once used to control bedbugs has resulted in a need for newer, effective treatment products and strategies.

An example of a lower-risk and effective bedbug control strategy is **Cryonite** (liquid CO_2, or carbon dioxide, which turns to "dry ice" when applied through a device), which was registered in 2010–2011 for the control of bedbugs, cockroaches and flour beetles.

To reduce the risk of rodenticides to children, pets and non-target species, new measures were introduced in 2010–2011. These changes are required for rodenticide products containing the active ingredients brodifacoum, bromadiolone, bromethalin, chlorophacinone, difethialone, diphacinone, warfarin or zinc phosphide, as part of an overall risk-reduction strategy for rodenticides in Canada; see http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/pubs/pest/_decisions/rev2010-17/index-eng.php. Three key requirements among the new measures are as follows:

- Rodenticides used by individual consumers or professional pest control operators in areas accessible to children and pets will have to be placed in a tamper-proof bait station.
- Rodenticides sold to individual consumers will have to be packaged together with tamper-proof bait station.
- Certain rodenticides with high levels of toxicity and that take a long time to break down in the environment will be available only to professional pest control operators or farmers for limited use.

Enhancing Access to Pest Management Tools

The **Enhancing Access** initiative provided funding to facilitate global joint reviews, to develop and support the **U.S.-Canada Grower Priority Database** and to support grower-requested priority reviews. As of 31 March 2011, these reviews have yielded 317 minor uses for a wide range of commodity sectors across Canada.

Intended for use by growers, registrants and regulators, the goal of the U.S.-Canada Grower Priority database is to provide a single point of access for growers on both sides of the Canada-U.S. border to identify and prioritize their pest control product harmonization needs.

Growers had expressed their concerns to the **North American Free Trade Agreement Technical Working Group on Pesticides** (NAFTA TWG) about the technology gaps that can exist when an active ingredient for crop protection is registered in one country but not the other, or when the two countries have differing registered uses and/or maximum residue levels.

In response to these concerns, the PMRA assisted grower stakeholders to compile and prioritize their crop protection needs. In March 2010, the PMRA funded the addition of Canadian priorities to the joint U.S.-Canada Grower Priority Database. The PMRA has also been instrumental in making Canadian priorities available in both official languages and with additional information (pest species) through the Canadian Grower Priority Database which is housed on the Canadian Federation of Agriculture web site. During 2010–2011 more than 100 pest-crop-product priorities were made available to growers in Canada through the registration process.

The database is a valuable source of information for American and Canadian growers, registrants and regulatory agencies. Growers can view complete American and Canadian needs data from a single access point and indicate their priorities. Registrants can use it to identify opportunities for

dialogue with growers leading to future business development. Regulators use the database to better inform existing programs of grower-identified priorities.

For further information, please consult the following web sites: U.S.-Canada Grower Priority database (NAFTA): http://www.uscanadagrowerprioritydatabase.com, and Canadian Grower Priority Database: www.cfa-fca/programs-projects/canadian-grower-priority-database

Emergency Registrations

A pest control product can be registered for up to one year for the emergency control of pest infestations for which no other effective method of control exists. The product must be effective, andthe human health and environmental risks must be acceptable.

Emergency registrations are not intended as a solution to an ongoing pest-management problem. However, they may be reconsidered if the emergency situation exists in subsequent years and there is evidence that users and the sponsoring agencies are actively working towards satisfying the data requirements for a long-term solution.

The number of emergency requests that the PMRA receives can vary from year to year, depending on pest outbreaks and the availability of alternative products and methods. In the 2010–2011 fiscal year, the PMRA granted 44 emergency registrations, of which 20 were new requests.

Registration Process Improvements

The PMRA is continually seeking ways to make the management of pesticide submissions more efficient, effective, and predictable for applicants/registrants and the PMRA. Consultations were opened on *Revised Management of Submissions Policy*, which proposes revisions to existing submission management processes and the measurement of performance. The changes will also lead to a closer alignment of the management of submissions with approaches used by regulatory authorities in other jurisdictions. This will facilitate work-share and joint review of applications with other jurisdictions.

In response to the fact that non-conventional products may not fit well into a registration framework that was developed for conventional pesticides with well-defined chemistries and molecular structures, *Guidelines for the Registration of Non-Conventional Pest Control Products*, were developed. These refine current guidelines as a result of insights gained from current approaches as well as comments received from industry, grower groups and governments.

The NAFTA Technical Working Group on Pesticides published a document outlining *Updated Procedures for the Joint Review of* ***Biopesticides*** *(i.e., Microbials and Biochemicals)* in November 2010. This document informs applicants and other interested groups about the process for joint review of proposed biopesticides (in other words, microbial and biochemical pesticides) by the PMRA and the United States Environmental Protection Agency, leading to simultaneous registration decisions in both Canada and the United States.

Data protection provisions, which establish a legal framework by which an applicant or registrant may rely on data provided by other registrants, came into effect in June 2010. The regulations allow for fair protection of proprietary interests in data in order to encourage introduction of new and reduced-risk pest control products, while at the same time providing a predictable and timely process for the introduction of competing generic products to the Canadian market. The addition of an incentive for registrants to register minor uses through the extension of the data protection period is also expected to result in the availability of a greater number of products for users. *Guidelines for Reliance on Proprietary Data Under the Pest Control Products Regulations* explain how the PMRA intends to administer these new regulations in the context of an application to register or amend a registration and what is expected of each party.

OECD Pesticide Programme

The OECD's Pesticide Programme is designed to help its member countries cooperate in pesticide risk-assessment and find new approaches for reducing risk. The PMRA represents Canadian interests in the OECD Pesticide Programme's Working Group on Pesticides and continues to take an active role in many projects of the OECD Pesticide Program, including Global Joint Reviews of pesticide submissions.

The PMRA led the preparation of the OECD's *Guidance Document on the Planning and Implementation of Joint Review of Pesticides*, published in January 2011.This document was prepared to support joint reviews in order to maximize opportunities of work-sharing arrangements between regulatory authorities in OECD countries.

Evaluation of Older Products

Re-evaluation Program

As of 31 March 2011, 373 (or 93%) of 401 pesticides in the first round of the re-evaluation program have been addressed. Among the pesticides addressed, 106 have been discontinued; 14 have been phased out or are proposed for phase-out; 235 have been accepted for continued use with updated mitigation measures; and 18 have been accepted for continued use without any label changes. This meets the commitments under the Chemicals Management Plan.

During the fiscal year 2010–2011, 18 re-evaluations were completed. Two actives were phased out (tributyltin and carbofuran) and one was significantly limited (quintozene). In addition, the phase-out of endosulfan was announced. For actives that were granted continued registration, all required new mitigation measures via label amendment.

Endosulfan was found to meet the criteria for a Track 1 substance under the federal Toxic Substances Management Policy (TSMP). In addition, risk concerns to human health and the environment were identified. Once phased out, endosulfan will not be eligible for future registration for use in Canada. A transition strategy has been initiated to help growers transition to new products and pest management practices. Tributyltin products also met the criteria for a Track 1 substance under the TSMP.

All turf uses as well as most ornamental uses of quintozene were phased out in 2010 as a result of health and environmental concerns. New/revised label statements were required for the remaining uses to further protect workers and the environment.

The PMRA announced the phase out of all carbofuran products in 2010 as a result of unacceptable risks to human health and the environment.

New Re-evaluation Program

In 2010–2011, the PMRA published a regulatory proposal for a new approach to re-evaluation of pesticides. The *Pest Control Products Act* requires the PMRA to initiate re-evaluations for each registered pesticide on a 15-year cycle, based on the date of either its initial registration or the most recent major decision affecting the registration. The *Re-evaluation Initiation Schedule*, also published in 2010–2011, lists the pesticides for which re-evaluation will be initiated in 2010–2013.

Under the proposed new approach, the breadth and depth of the review would reflect the complexity of issues associated with a given pesticide. The quality of the data already available to the PMRA would be considered early in the re-evaluation process, along with PMRA evaluations of the active ingredient and any new information such as new scientific literature and incident reports. Based on this information, a decision regarding the need for further risk assessments will be made. This approach will permit the PMRA to focus its review resources on those areas that will have the greatest impact on risk reduction.

Transition Strategies

Under the Transition Strategies program, the PMRA is committed to working with stakeholders to develop and facilitate alternative control strategies during the phase-out period of certain key uses being lost through the re-evaluation of a pest control product.

During 2010–2011, registrations resulted in the availability of 19 pest-crop-product priority uses for growers, which were identified through transition strategies. Work on eight transition strategies was carried out, including the new transition strategy for endosulfan. Working groups seeking replacements for azinphos-methyl, diazinon, endosulfan, methyl bromide and terbufos have submitted a number of registration packages for the identified pest-crop-product priority solutions, including 17 in 2010–2011. The registration of phorate is being extended for three years—to September 2015—while alternatives for the control of wireworms on potatoes are sought. The working group on the strychnine transition strategy has completed a four-year multifaceted research program and published reports.

Incident Reporting

Since April 2007, registrants and applicants have been required by law to report incidents whose effects relate to health or environmental risks or the value of their pesticide(s)to the PMRA.

Incident reporting improves the PMRA's capacity to monitor health and environmental incidents related to pesticide use and exposure, and helps the PMRA develop corrective actions when necessary. Incident reports are also playing an increasingly important role for the PMRA in improving the risk-assessment process, improving product label information, and developing prevention and education programs.

In the 2010–2011 fiscal year, 1753 incident reports were filed with the PMRA, 1229 of which were Canadian. Details of these reports can be found on Health Canada's website at http://pr-rp.hc-sc.gc.ca/pi-ip/index-eng.php. The majority of incidents involved domestic animals (1214), followed by humans (230), packaging failures (195) and the environment (91). The remainder involved new information gained through scientific studies (23).

Analysis of the Incident Reporting database helps the PMRA identify trends related to pesticides and take action where necessary. During the 2010–2011 fiscal year, the PMRA posted 11 evaluations of serious incidents; regulatory action was taken in response to two. For example, reports involving eye irritation studies relating to specific DEET products were reviewed by the PMRA. As a result, statements regarding the associated eye irritation hazards were required to be added to the labels for these products. Another report concerned weak or dead lobsters that were found in lobster traps off the coast of New Brunswick on more than one occasion. Laboratory results detected cypermethrin in the lobster tissue. The PMRA determined that it was probable that the reported effects were due to exposure to the pesticide. Environment Canada investigated the possibility of potential *Fisheries Act* violations, and has since laid charges.

Chemicals Management Plan

Under the Chemicals Management Plan (CMP), the PMRA received funding for four key initiatives: re-evaluation, new product registration, the sales reporting database and the incident reporting database.

A key component for the PMRA under the CMP is to accelerate the re-evaluation of older pesticides. Progress on this program is described in a previous section, as are the accomplishments regarding the Incident Reporting Program.

The PMRA collaborates with Environment Canada and other branches of Health Canada to deliver on the CMP Challenge, identify pesticide use-patterns, review risk assessments and take risk-management actions under the *Pest Control Products Act* when necessary.

For more information, please consult the Chemicals Management Plan webpage: www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/plan/index_e.html.

Toxic Substances Management Policy

The TSMP is a federal government policy developed to provide direction on the management of substances that have been found to be toxic and other substances of concern that are released into the environment. The PMRA uses the TSMP criteria for persistence and bioaccumulation in the setting of priorities for re-evaluation or special review under the *Pest Control Products Act*.http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/pubs/pest/_pol-guide/dir99-03/index-eng.php

As described as part of the Re-evaluation Program section, a registered insecticide, endosulfan, was determined to fall within the TSMP criteria, and will be phased out by 31 December 2016. Tributyltin products are also being phased out as a result of this active meeting the criteria for a Track 1 substance under the federal TSMP.

During 2010–2011, a 'new' active ingredient that was submitted to the PMRA and the United States Environmental Protection Agency, was likely to meet TSMP Track-1 criteria. The registrant withdrew the submission.

The Rotterdam Convention

The Rotterdam Convention promotes information exchange, shared responsibility and decision-making in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals, including pesticides.

In 2011, the Convention's Chemical Review Committee reviewed nine chemicals, including five pesticides, and recommended four chemicals to be listed under the Convention, including specific formulations of the pesticide paraquat. Documentation in support of a previous recommendation for the listing of the pesticide azinphos methyl was also finalized. In addition, information in support of potential future listings was reviewed for three pesticides (endosulfan, amitraz and carbaryl).

Compliance

National Compliance Program

Compliance and enforcement activities may be conducted in partnership with other relevant federal departments and provincial governments, and are an important mechanism for pesticide risk reduction. These activities include: awareness and promotion, contingency responses, inspection monitoring and surveillance programs. When violations of the *Pest Control Products Act* occur, appropriate risk-based enforcement measures may be taken. Enforcement action can include: warnings, fines, education, prosecution, compliance orders and seizure of the product.

In 2010–2011, 24 compliance programs were delivered. Eighteen were targeted at users, three at distributors and three at registrants, manufacturers and formulators. These programs covered a range of regulatory oversight areas, including: agriculture and/or commercial use; seed treatment; bulb growers; research permits; marketplace; u-picks & market gardeners; and consumer products. A cyclical inspection program was developed to systematically monitor and verify compliance with the *Pest Control Products Act* of agricultural, industrial, urban and residential users, as well as registrants, importers, distributors, and vendors.

Ninety-nine percent of planned inspections were completed: 973 of a planned 986. One hundred and eighty-eight of 227 planned samples and 92 of 103 investigation and surveillance samples were analyzed by 31 March 2011.The remaining samples submitted were analyzed in April and May 2011. Five hundred and ninety-four situations of non-compliance were reviewed, resulting in 1157 enforcement responses.

In September 2010, amendments to the regulations under the *Agriculture and Agri-Food Administrative Monetary Penalties Act* were promulgated. Since 2001, when the first regulations were enacted, monetary penalties ranging from $100 to $6,000 could be imposed. The Regulations offer the advantage of an enforcement response that is similar to court-levied fines and is less severe than prosecution. The Regulations also provide for a quicker response.

The PMRA participated in the OECD Seminar on Risk Reduction through Prevention, Detection and Control of the Illegal International Trade in Agricultural Pesticides that took place in May 2010. The seminar covered both trade in counterfeited pesticides and trade in pesticides that are not registered in the country of destination.

Canada Food and Consumer Safety Action Plan

In 2008, the PMRA embarked on an initiative that focused on risk-reduction measures through the Canada Food and Consumer Safety Action Plan. The goals of this initiative are: engaging industry to take broader responsibility for consumer pesticide safety; enhancing the PMRA's compliance and enforcement capacity in support of our expanded regulatory authority; and maintaining public confidence in pesticide safety.

Funding under the plan enabled PMRA to deliver compliance programs and projects in 2010–2011. Inspection programs targeting vendors suspected to be selling unregistered international pest control products and importers/distributors were delivered, resulting in 63 enforcement actions. A consultation program with manufacturers and formulators regarding pesticide manufacturing quality control and assurance was completed, with 38 consultations.

In recent years, efforts have been directed towards actively preventing non-compliance through compliance promotion activities. In 2010–2011, the PMRA planned and conducted eight outreach and engagement activities to increase awareness of safe and appropriate pesticide use through the development of accessible material for the public, and of regulatory obligations with stakeholders throughout the supply chain. "Read the Label" campaigns on flea and tick products were carried out.

Scientific Developments

Before a pesticide is approved for use in Canada, it must undergo a thorough science-based risk assessment by the PMRA, and meet strict health and environmental standards. Older pesticides are being re-evaluated using the most modern scientific risk assessment to ensure they meet current safety standards. A description of the assessment can be found in *Information Note: Assessing Human Health Risks During Pesticide Review in Canada*, available at http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/alt_formats/pdf/pubs/pest/_fact-fiche/evaluation-Pesticide-review-eng.pdf.

Science is continually evolving, and pesticide regulation is becoming an increasingly global activity. The PMRA responds to these changes by adapting scientific evaluation methods to meet the most modern standards, by adapting regulations and registration processes to accommodate new pest-management approaches, and by playing a leading role in the development and execution of international regulatory cooperation.

Regulatory Toxicology

In November 2010, the OECD Joint Meeting of the Working Party on Chemicals, Pesticides and Biotechnology Committee approved a new and innovative test guideline, the "Extended One-Generation Reproductive Toxicity Study" that represents one of the largest transformations of regulatory toxicology in the past decade. This core study, which assesses toxicity to parent animals and their offspring, is a key regulatory data requirement for certain types of product submissions, including pesticides. A greater number of the test animals will be examined for a myriad of health effects, including effects that had not previously been investigated in the developing system (for example, immunotoxicity, neurotoxicity, endocrine effects). The number of animals required for testing will also be greatly reduced. For more details, see http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/test-no-443-extended-one-generation-reproductive-toxicity-study_9789264122550-en;jsessionid=1qug23mds49ge.delta.PMRA staff played a lead role in the development of this guideline.

Residue Chemistry

The PMRA published revisions to the Residue Chemistry Crop Field Trial Requirements in 2010–2011. Supervised crop field trials are conducted to determine the amount and type of agricultural chemical left in/on the plant material as a result of the chemical's use. Data from these field trials are used to estimate the dietary exposure to agricultural chemicals and determine MRLs for enforcement purposes. Through collaboration with Statistics Canada, the PMRA has revised field trial requirements for a number of agricultural crops. More information is available at http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/pubs/pest/_pol-guide/dir2010-05/index-eng.php.

MRL Calculator

In 2008, the OECD—with the PMRA as a participant—began the development of a statistically-based method for calculating MRLs, which would assist in coordinating the pesticide regulatory framework among OECD partners. This work was concluded in 2010, with the finalization of an

MRL calculator, user guide, and supporting "white paper". As of 1 April 2011, the PMRA began using the OECD MRL Calculator to calculate pesticide MRLs; see http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/pest/part/protect-proteger/food-nourriture/oecd-calc-mrl-lmr-eng.php.

Buffer Zone Calculator

An interactive Buffer Zone Calculator was developed by the PMRA and made publicly available in 2010–2011. This tool enables pesticide applicators to modify the size of the buffer zone specified on a pesticide product label when spraying their fields. By combining information on current weather conditions and their sprayer configuration, applicators may find that buffer zone distances on product labels can be reduced. More information is available at http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/pest/agri-commerce/drift-derive/calculator-calculatrice-eng.php.

Value Requirements

In 2010–2011, the PMRA issued a regulatory proposal concerning value requirements for pesticides. The new approach would provide more flexibility to fulfilling the value requirements for registration of pest control products, so that access to new and effective crop protection tools and technologies is facilitated. Benefit analysis and use history would be used to support the registration of most pesticide uses except for those uses that relate directly to public health (for example, disease vector control products and personal insect repellents). For these types of uses, trial data are required given the potential human health implications. See http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/pest/part/consultations/_pro2010-07/index-eng.php for more information.

Financial Profile

A-Base (including Food Safety and Consumer Action Plan)	$31.2M
Revenue	$10.9M
Enhancing Access	$ 5.1 M
Growing Forward	$ 3.7M
Chemicals Management Plan	$ 6.9 M
Total funding in 2010–2011	**$57.8M**

Under the Enhancing Access to Pest Management Tools initiative, in collaboration with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, the PMRA received $18.7M for fiscal years 2007–2008 to 2010–2011. These funds were used to help address the technology gap by enhancing access to new and lower-risk pesticides.

Through Canada's Chemicals Management Plan, the PMRA received $19.9M for fiscal years 2007–2008 to 2010–2011 to accelerate the re-evaluation of older pesticides, strengthen current regulatory activities for registration of new pesticides, facilitate access to new and safer pesticide products and improve risk-management approaches through Incident Reporting and Sales Reporting regulations.

The PMRA is receiving $13.2M for the Canada Food and Consumer Safety Action Plan for fiscal years 2008–2009 to 2012–2013. This plan encourages and facilitates industry quality assurance and stewardship programs for the safe manufacture, selection and use of consumer pesticide products. These funds are also being used to enhance targeted oversight by increasing compliance-enforcement capacity, which in turn will increase public confidence in pesticide product safety and increase rapid response to consumer product health and safety issues.

Appendices

Submission Categories

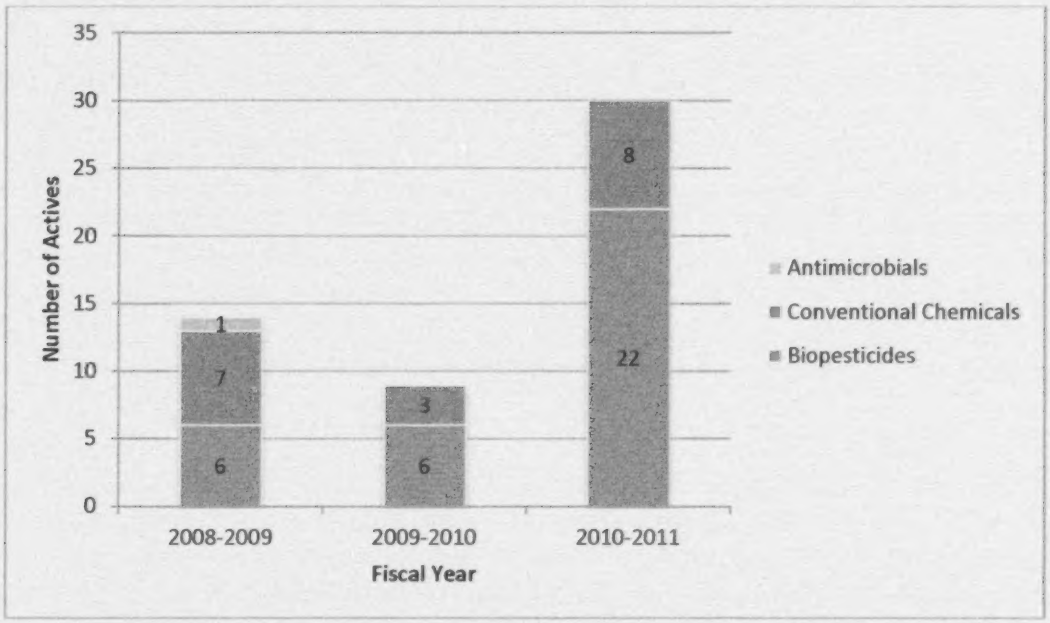
Product submissions fall into one of the following five categories:

Table 1

Category A	Submissions to register new active ingredients and their companion end-use product(s); applications to add a major new use to a registered pesticide; submissions to establish a maximum residue limit for a previously non-assessed active ingredient; and submissions for user requested minor use registrations. Category A submissions require a full, supporting data package.
Category B	Submissions to amend a product label (for example, changes in application rates, timing of applications, new pests, changes to precautionary statements) or to change the product chemistry. Supporting data must be provided.
Category C	Submissions to register or amend a product label (add pest, use or change application rate) or change a formulation based on previously established precedents, or those that have reduced data requirements.
Category D	Submissions to register or amend products within particular programs such as the Import for Manufacture and Export, Own-Use Import, Grower Requested Own Use program, Master Copy, Private Label, User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion and renewal of registration.
Category E	Submissions for research authorizations and research notifications, when the research is carried out in Canada.

Number of New Active Ingredients Registered by the PMRA from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2011

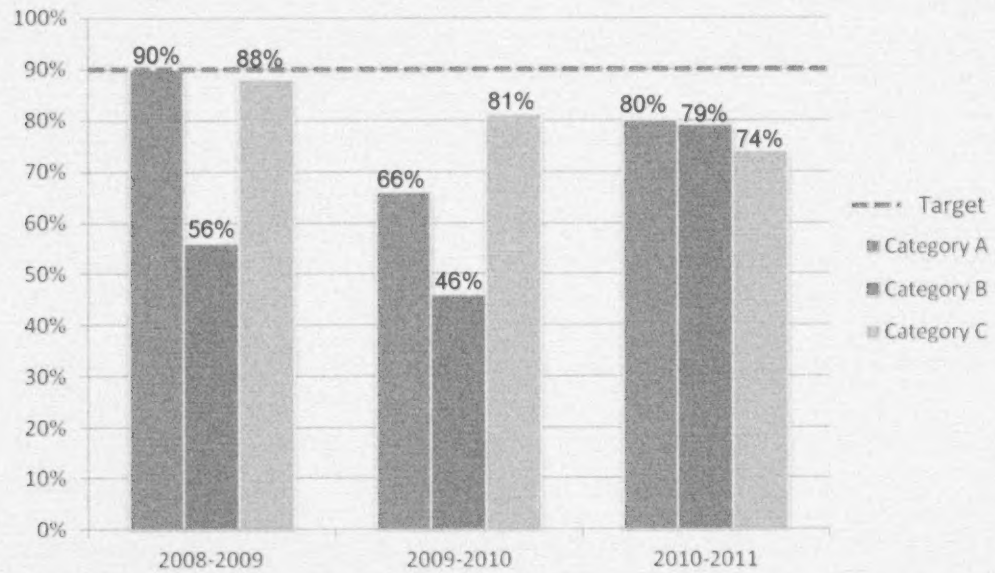
Figure 1



30 new actives: 16 non-agricultural (1 joint review) and 14 agricultural. Number of new active ingredients registered in 2010–2011 increased to 30 (9 in 2009–2010)

Performance Against the Review Performance Timelines for Category A, B and C Submissions Completed

Figure 2



PMRA Registration Actions 1 April 2010–31 March 2011

Table 2

	Totals[1]	Conditional registration[2]	New actives of agricultural interest
Total New Active Ingredients total new uses[3] = 530	30 (2)	11(1)	14(1)
Conventional Chemicals new uses[3] = 160	8 (1)	5(1)	8(1)
Biopesticides new uses[3] = 370	22 (1)	6	6
Antimicrobials new uses[3] = 0	0	0	0

1 The number in parentheses reflects the number registered through joint reviews or worksharing with other jurisdictions.

2 Conditional registrations are granted when the risks are considered acceptable, and only confirmatory or conditional data are required. Conditional registrations are issued by pesticide regulators in the same way in the United States and in Europe.

3 A new use is defined as the addition of a new crop or site to the use pattern of an active ingredient and does not include the addition of new pests, tank mixes, etc.

* There was also one work-share and it was a conventional chemical - Metrafenone.

Re-evaluation Activities as of 31 March 2011

Table 3

Re-evaluation Activities as of 31 March2011				
Decisions on Older Pesticides as of 31 March2011	**Final[1] Decisions**	**Proposed[2] Decisions**	**Pending[3] Publication**	**Total Decisions**
Active ingredients addressed	295	33	45	373
Discontinued/withdrawn by registrant	85	0	21	106
Phase-out requested (or proposed for phase-out) as a result of PMRA review	10	2	2	14
Registration continued—label modifications	190	31	14	235
Registration continued—no label modifications	10	0	8	18

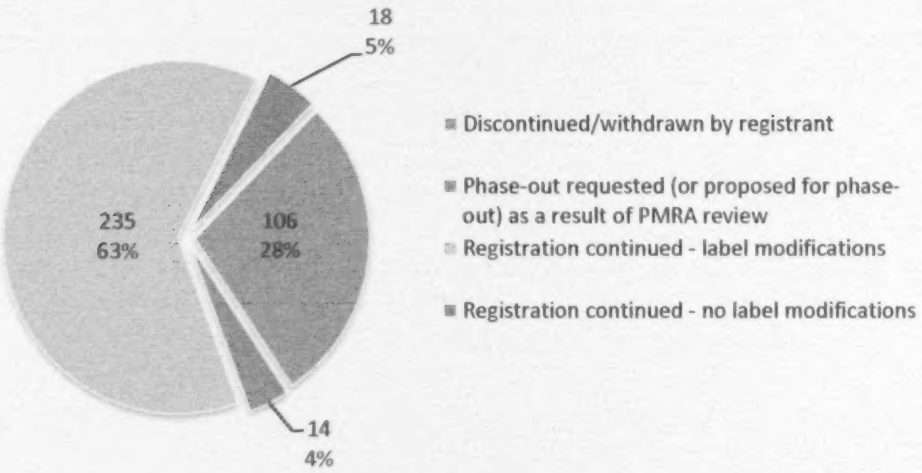
[1] The PMRA has finalized the re-evaluation decisions for these products (usually published in a Re-evaluation Decision or Re-evaluation Note) or registrants have indicated their intent to discontinue all products with that pesticide.

[2] The PMRA has published the proposed decisions (usually Proposed Re-evaluation Decisions).

[3] Assessments have been completed and decisions proposed, but the PMRA has not yet published the proposed decisions.

Re-evaluation Outcomes as of 31 March 2011

Figure 3



In total, decisions have been made or proposed on 93% of the 401 active ingredients.

- 106 were discontinued/phased out by the registrant or are in the discontinuation process;
- 14 have been phased out (or proposed to be phased out) as a result of the PMRA review;
- 235 have been accepted or are proposed for continued use with modifications to the way they are to be used (updated worker or environmental protection);
- 18 actives were accepted for continued use without any label changes.

Grower Requested Own Use

Grower Requested Own Use (GROU)is an initiative put in place by the PMRA to make it easier for Canadian growers to access less-expensive, equivalent pest control products available in the United States. Representatives of key grower associations sit on the GROU Nomination Committee and choose appropriate products for the program with input from member organizations. Thanks to this mechanism, growers with an approved import certificate can legally obtain the American version of a Canadian-registered product.

In 2010–2011, 9 additional products were approved under the GROU Program and more products are under review.

Table 4

Approved GROU products
Fruitone N
Oracle Dicamba Agricultural Herbicide
Apollo SC Ovicidal Miticide
Agri-mek 1.9% EC Insecticide
Force 3.0G Insecticide
Reflex Liquid Herbicide
Roundup Weathermax with Transorb 2 Technology Liquid Herbicide
Banvel II Herbicide
Basagran Liquid Herbicide

Active Ingredients Registered in 2010–2011

Table 5

	Active Ingredient	End-Use Product (s)	Product Type	Registration Status	Product Category	Uses
1	1,4-dimethylnaphthalene	1, 4 Ship	Plant Growth Regulator	Full	Biopesticide	Potatoes
		1, 4 Sight				
		1, 4 Seed				
2	Acibenzolar-s-methyl	Actigard 50WG	Fungicide, Plant Growth Regulator	Full	Conventional Chemical	Tomato and tobacco
3	Castor Oil	Bobbex Deer Repellent Concentrate Bobbex Deer Repellent Ready-To-Use Spray	Animal Repellent	Conditional	Biopesticide	Domestic outdoor ornamental plants, including trees, shrubs, flowering and non-flowering plants
4	Whole Egg Solids					
5	Fish Meal Mixture					
6	Fish Oil Mixture					
7	Wintergreen Oil					
8	Meat Meal Mixture					
9	Garlic					
	Garlic	Comfort Zone	Insect repellent	Full	Biopesticide	Plants, shrubs, turf
	Garlic	Influence WP	Fungicide	Full	Biopesticide	Greenhouse cucumbers and greenhouse tomatoes
10	Citric Acid	Organo-Sol	Herbicide	Full	Biopesticide	Established lawns.
11	Lactic Acid.					
12	Lactobacillus rhamnosus strain LPT-21					Manufacturing use only
13	Lactobacillus casei strain LPT-111,					
14	Lactococcus lactis ssp. cremoris strain M11/CSL,					
15	Lactococcus lactis ssp. lactis strain LL64/CSL					
16	Lactococcus lactis ssp. lactis strain LL102/CSL					
17	Dichlorprop-P (plus 2,4-D)	Estaprop XT Liquid Herbicide IPCO Dichlorprop-DX Herbicide Desormone XT Liquid Herbicide	Herbicide	Conditional	Conventional Chemical	Spring wheat, winter wheat, durum wheat, barley, industrial & non-crop land Spring wheat, winter wheat, durum wheat, barley, industrial & non-crop land Non-crop land only
	Dichlorprop-P (plus MCPA and Mecoprop-P)	Optica Trio				Above crops plus Oats

	Active Ingredient	End-Use Product (s)	Product Type	Registration Status	Product Category	Uses
18	D-Limonene	MotherEarth Crawling Insect Killer	Insecticide	Full	Biopesticide	Apartments, Food Storage Areas, Homes, Hospitals, Hotels, Meat Packing and Food Processing Plants, Motels, Nursing Homes, Resorts, Restaurants and other Food Handling Establishments, Schools, Supermarkets, Transportation Equipment (Buses, Boats, Ships, Trains, Trucks), Utilities, Warehouses, and other Commercial and Industrial Buildings (4)
		Procitra-DL Crawling Insect Killer				Apartments and Homes
19	Flonicamid	Beleaf 50SG Insecticide	Insecticide	Full	Conventional Chemical	Crop Group 5 (Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables): Broccoli; Chinese broccoli; Broccoli raab (rapini); Brussels sprouts; Cabbage; Chinese cabbage (bok choy); Chinese cabbage (napa); Chinese mustard cabbage; Cauliflower; Cavalo broccoli; Collards; Kale; Kohlrabi; Mizuna; Mustard greens; Mustard spinach; Rape greens. (16) Crop Group 9 (Curcubit vegetables) : Chayote (fruit); Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon); Citron melon; Cucumber; Gherkin; Gourd, edible (includes hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra); Momordica spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber); Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of Cucumis melo) (includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, and snake melon); Pumpkin; Squash, summer (includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini); Squash, winter (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, spaghetti squash); Watermelon (includes hybrids and/or varieties of Citrullus spp.) (14) Crop Group 8 (Fruiting vegetables (except cucurbits): Eggplant; Groundcherry; Okra; Pepino; Pepper (includes bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper); Tomatillo; Tomato (7) Crop Group 4 (Leafy Vegetables, except Brassica): Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala); Arugula (Roquette); Cardoon; Celery; Celery, Chinese; Celtuce; Chervil; Chrysanthemum, edible- leaved and garland; Corn salad; Cress, garden; Cress, upland (yellow rocket, winter cress); Dandelion; Dock (sorrel); Endive (escarole); Fennel, Florence (finochio); Lettuce, head and leaf; Orach; Parsley; Purslane, garden; Purslane, winter;

	Active Ingredient	End-Use Product (s)	Product Type	Registration Status	Product Category	Uses
						Radicchio (red chicory); Rhubarb; Spinach, New Zealand; Spinach, vine (Malabar spinach, Indian spinach); Swiss chard (27) Crop Subgroup 1C (Tuberous and Corm Vegetables) Artichoke, Chinese; Artichoke, Jerusalem; Casava, bitter and sweet; Chayote (root); Chufa; Dasheen (taro); Ginger; Potato; Sweet potato; Yam (true) (11) Crop Subgroup 1B (Root Vegetables (except sugar beets)): Beet, garden; Burdock, edible; Carrot; Celeriac; Chervil, turnip-rooted; Chicory; Ginseng; Horseradish; Parsley, turnip-rooted; Parsnip (Pastinaca sativa); Radish; Radish, oriental; Rutabaga; Salsify; Salsify, black; Salsify, Spanish; Skirret; Turnip (18) Crop Group 11 (Pome Fruit): Apple; Crabapple; Loquat; Mayhaw; Pear; Pear, oriental; Quince (7) Crop Group 12 (Stone Fruit): Apricot; Cherry, sweet; Cherry, tart; Nectarine; Peach; Plum; Plum, Chickasaw ; Plum Damson; Plum, Japanese; Plumcot; Prune (fresh) (11)
20	Iron (Present As FeHEDTA)	Fiesta Lawn Weed Killer Ready To Spray	Herbicide	Full	Biopesticide	Lawns and turf (on rights of way, non-crop areas, golf courses, parks, cemeteries and athletic fields)
		Fiesta Lawn Weed Killer				
		NEU1173H RTU With Pull'n Spray Applicator				Lawn turf
		NEU1173H RTU With Quick Connect Sprayer				
		NEU1173H RTU				
		NEU1173H Ready To Spray Large Size				
		NEU1173H Ready To Spray				
		NEU1173H Large Size				
		NEU1173H				

	Active Ingredient	End-Use Product (s)	Product Type	Registration Status	Product Category	Uses
		Scotts® Ecosense Weed-B-Gon® Ready-To-Use Weed Control				
		Scotts® Ecosense Weed-B-Gon® Ready-To-Use Weed Control With Quick Connect Sprayer				
		Scotts® Ecosense Weed-B-Gon® Ready-To-Use Weed Control With Pull'N Spray® Applicator				
21	Mesosulfuron-Methyl	Silverado WDG Herbicide	Herbicide	Full	Conventional Chemical	Spring wheat and Durum wheat only in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Peace River, Okanagan and Creston Flats Regions of British Columbia
22	Metconazole	Caramba Fungicide	Fungicide	Conditional	Conventional Chemical	Wheat, barley, oats, rye, Soybeans, Sugar Beets
23	Metrafenone	Vivando	Fungicide	Conditional	Conventional Chemical	Grapes
24	Oxalic acid	Oxalic Acid Dihydrate	Insecticide	Full	Biopesticide	Honeybee hives
25	Pseudomonas syringae - Strain ESC-10	Bio-Save(R) 10LP	Fungicide	Full	Biopesticide	Apples, pears, cherries, potatoes
26	Quinoxyfen	Quintec Fungicide	Fungicide	Conditional	Conventional Chemical	Grape, stone fruit (22), strawberry, hop, head and leaf lettuce, melons, pumpkin, winter squash
27	Saponins of chenopodium quinoa	Heads Up Plant Protectant	Fungicide	Full	Biopesticide	Potatoes
28	Tembotrione; (plus Thiencarbazone-Methyl and tank-mixed glyphosate herbicide)	Vios G3	Herbicide	Conditional	Conventional Chemical	Field corn (Libertylink or other glyphosate-resistant varieties only)
29	Thymol	Thymovar	Insecticide	Full	Biopesticide	Honeybee hives
30	Typhula phacorrhiza (strain 94671)	Nivalis	Fungicide	Full	Biopesticide	Turfgrass

Re-evaluation Decisions in 2010-2011

Table 6

Re-evaluation Decisions in 2010–2011			
No	**Active Ingredient**	**Regulatory Publications**	**Summary of Decision or Proposed Decision (as contained in PACR, PRVD, RVD or REV note)**
	Diodofon	RVD2010-13	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Imazethapyr	RVD2010-12	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Butoxypolypropylene glycol	RVD2010-08	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Tefluthrin	RVD2010-07	**Final Decision**: Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements. **Established Maximum Residue Limit, EMRL2010-24:** The PMRA has established a maximum residue limit of 0.06ppm limit for tefluthrin on field corn, sweet corn kernels plus cob with husks removed.
	3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyldimethyloctadecyl ammonium chloride	PRVD2010-09 RVD2010-11	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements, andlimiting use to materials and products that do not come into direct contact with food or feed.
	Acrolein	REV2010-11 REV2011-02	**Interim risk-mitigation measures:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Aluminum and Magnesium Phosphide	REV2010-03	**Update:** A fumigation management plan guidance document has been submitted by registrants and reviewed by the PMRA. This document is to be incorporated into the Applicator's Manual accompanying the product. As an interim measure, a reduction of the phosphine gas exposure limit from 0.3 ppm to 0.1 ppm can be supported. In the long-term, efforts will be made towards improving technologies that would a) further decrease detection limits in the field, and b) provide means to further reduce human exposure.
	Bacillus thuringiensis	REV2010-06	**Update:** Following the publication of RVD2008-18, several stakeholders filed Notices of Objection in July 2008. The PMRA has carefully reviewed this informationand concluded that a reconsideration of the re-evaluation decision for *Bacillus thuringiensis* is not warranted. However, some mitigation measures and label statements have been revised.
	Copper Pesticides (cuprous oxide, cupric oxide, copper sulphate, copper sulfate pentahydrate, copper oxychloride, copper hydroxide and metallic copper)	RVD2010-05	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements. Note: The antisapstain uses (worker exposure only) of copper 8-quinolinolate were previously assessed by the PMRA (RRD2004-08) and other antimicrobial uses of copper 8-quinolinolate will be re-evaluated in a future document.
	Diquat Dibromide	RVD2010-03	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Endosulfan	REV2010-16 REV2011-01	**Update:** The phase-out of endosulfan insecticide from now until 31 December 2016, when the registrations of all endosulfan pesticide products in Canada will expire. Additional mitigation measures are also required and include new/revised label statements (including personal protective equipment requirements, restricted-entry intervals, reduced number of applications, and limits of the amount of product handled

Re-evaluation Decisions in 2010–2011			
No	**Active Ingredient**	**Regulatory Publications**	**Summary of Decision or Proposed Decision (as contained in PACR, PRVD, RVD or REV note)**
			per day, modification of the rates, and additional advisory statements). **Last date of use is 31 December 2010 on the following crops:** All product formulations: alfalfa, clover, field corn, sunflower, spinach, succulent beans, succulent peas; Wettable Powder product formulation: above crops *and* field tomatoes, sweet corn, dry beans and dry peas. **Last date of use is 31 December 2012 on the following crops/sites:** apple, bean (dry), broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, corn (sweet), grape, pea (dry), pear, rutabaga, turnip, greenhouse cucumber, greenhouse tomato, bait station outside food processing plants. **Last date of use is 31 December 2016 on the following crops:** apricot, celery, cherry, cucumber, eggplant, lettuce (head), melon, ornamentals (outdoors), ornamentals (greenhouse), peach, pepper, plum, potato, pumpkin, squash, strawberry, sugar beet, tomato.
	Formaldehyde and Paraformaldehyde	PRVD2010-10	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Heavy Duty Wood Preservatives (Creosote, Pentachlorophenol, Chromated Copper Arsenate and Ammoniacal Copper Zinc Arsenate)	REV2010-05 PRVD2010-03	**Update:** The Re-evaluation Note invites stakeholders to propose risk-management measures, and related comments, for consideration in the development of a Heavy Duty Wood Preservative Risk Management Plan. **Proposed Decision:** The PMRA is proposing continued registration with the implementation of mitigation measures and the development of a risk-management plan for heavy duty wood preservatives.
	Hexahydro-1,3,5-tris(2-hydroxyethyl)-s-triazine (hexahydrotriazine)	PRVD2010-06 RVD2010-14	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Naphthalene	RVD2010-04	**Final Decision** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Methomyl	REV2010-08	**Update:** This Re-evaluation Note describes interim mitigation measures, which include new/revised label statements.
	Para-Dichlorobenzene	PRVD2010-07 RVD2010-09	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Picloram	REV2010-07	**Update:** The purpose of this Re-evaluation Note is to describe the updated label amendments for picloram.
	Quintozene	RVD2010-06	**Final Decision**: Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statementsfor certain uses (cole crops and ornamental bulb dip). Mitigation measures include phase-out of all uses on turf and all ornamentals uses (except bulb dip treatment).
	Sodium Fluoride	PRVD2010-08 RVD2010-10	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Thiabendazole	PRVD2010-12 RVD2011-02	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.

Re-evaluation Decisions in 2010–2011			
No	**Active Ingredient**	**Regulatory Publications**	**Summary of Decision or Proposed Decision (as contained in PACR, PRVD, RVD or REV note)**
	Tributyltin Compounds (Tri-n-butyltin maleate and Tributyltin Oxide)	PRVD2010-11 RVD2010-15	**Final Decision:** The PMRA is requiring the phase-out of all remaining registrations of products containing tributyltin compounds. Tributyltin compounds are classified as Track 1 substances under the federal Toxic Substances Management Policy. This proposal affects all end-use products containing tributyltin oxide and tri-n-butyltin maleate registered in Canada.
	Chloropicrin	REV2010-12	**Proposed Mitigation:** The PMRA is requiring registrants of products containing chloropicrin to implement mitigation measures to limit user exposure and to further protect bystanders and the environment. Proposed mitigation measures include label amendments, as well as the Fumigation Management Plan requirements for the soil fumigant uses.
	Dazomet	REV2010-13	**Proposed Mitigation:** The PMRA is requiring registrants of products containing dazomet to implement mitigation measures to limit user exposure and to further protect bystanders and the environment. Proposed mitigation measures include label amendments, as well as the Fumigation Management Plan requirements for the soil fumigant uses.
	Metam Sodium and Metam Potassium	REV2010-09	**Proposed Mitigation:** The PMRA is requiring registrants of products containing metam sodium and metam potassium to implement mitigation measures to limit user exposure and to further protect bystanders and the environment. Proposed mitigation measures include label amendments, as well as the Fumigation Management Plan requirements for the soil fumigant uses.
	Dicofol	REV2010-14	**Final Decision:** Not supported by registrant, no further action. All uses of dicofol have been discontinued. **Expiry date of last registered product:** 31/12/2011.
	Dimethenamid	REV2010-14	**Final Decision:** Not supported by registrant, no further action. All uses of dimethenamid (racemic) have been discontinued. **Expiry date of last registered product:** 31/12/2013
	1-bromo-3-chloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin and Related Hydantoins	PRVD2011-01	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Carbofuran	RVD2010-16	**Final Decision:** The PMRA is requiring phase-out of carbofuran products in Canada. An evaluation of available scientific information found that, under the current conditions of use, carbofuran products pose an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, and therefore do not meet Health Canada's current standards for human health and environmental protection. As a result, all uses of carbofuran will be phasedout.
	Copper and Zinc Naphthenate Salts	PRVD2010-16	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements, limit the use of copper naphtenate-treated fabric to non residential areas, removal of fabric use from domestic product labels.
	Copper 8-quinolinolate	PRVD2010-20	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Ethylene oxyde	PRVD2010-21	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	PRVD2011-04	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.

Re-evaluation Decisions in 2010–2011			
No	**Active Ingredient**	**Regulatory Publications**	**Summary of Decision or Proposed Decision (as contained in PACR, PRVD, RVD or REV note)**
	Iodocarb	PRVD2010-15 RVD2011-04	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Lindane	REV2010-19	**Update 05/11/2010:** The PMRA has followedup on new data and mitigation proposals of former registrants as a response to Registration Note REV2009-08. The assessment confirms the 2002 decision to phase out all registrations of lindane. No lindane pesticide is registered for use in Canada.
	Malathion	PRVD2010-18	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements. Some uses were voluntarily discontinued by registrants.
	MCPB	PRVD2011-06	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Myclobutanil	PRVD2010-14	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Nabam	PRVD2011-03	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Sodium and Potassium dimethyldithiocarbamate salts	PRVD2011-05	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Propiconazole	PRVD2011-02	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Propoxur	PRVD2011-09	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements for some uses of products containing propoxur.
	Rodenticides	REV2010-17	**Required Risk-Mitigation Measures:** The PMRA is requiring additional risk-mitigation measures for eight rodenticides currently registered in Canada (brodifacoum, bromadiolone, bromethalin, chlorophacinone, difethialone, diphacinone, warfarin and zinc phosphide). The additional protective measures are intended to further protect children, pets and non-target wildlife from the risks associated with the use of eight rodenticides in Canada.
	Thiophanate-methyl	PRVD2011-07	**Proposed Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Tralkoxydim	RVD2011-01	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statements.
	Triforine	PRVD2010-03 RVD2011-03	**Final Decision:** Acceptable for continued registration with new/revised label statementsfor outdoor uses on roses and ornamentals.